FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,555.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 65.

The Ladies of St. James's.

Proper New Ballad of the Country and the Town.

The ladies of St. James's
Go swinging to the play;
Their footmen run before them,
With a "Stand by! Clear the way!"
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
She takes her buckled shoon,
When we go out a-courting
Beneath the harvest-moon.

The ladies of St. James's
Wear satin on their backs;
They sit all night at *Ombre*,
With candles all of wax:
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
She dons her russet gown
And runs to gather May dew
Before the world is down.

The ladies of St. James's
They are so fine and fair,
You'd think a box of essences
Was broken in the air:
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
The breath of heath and furze,
When breezes blow at morning,
Is scarce so fresh as hers.

The ladies of St. James's
They're painted to the eyes;
Their white it stays forever,
Their red it never dies:
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
Her color comes and goes;
It trembles to a lily,
It wavers to a rose.

The ladies of St. James's
With "Mercy!" and with "Lud!"
They season all their speeches
(They come of noble blood):
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
Her shy and simple words
Are sweet as, after rain-drops,
The music of the birds.

The ladies of St. James's
They have their fits and freaks;
They smile on you—for seconds,
They frown on you—for weeks:
But Phyllida, my Phyllida!
Come either storm or shine,
From Shrove-tide unto Shrove-tide
Is always true—and Mine.

My Phyllida! my Phyllida!
I care not though they heap
The hearts of all St. James's,
And give me all to keep:
I care not whose the beauties
Of all the world may be,
For Phyllida—for Phyllida
Is all the world to me!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

The latest issues from Harper's Franklin Square Library are *Pretty Miss Neville*, by B. M. Crocker, the story of a wild Irish girl transformed into a reigning belle and beauty in India; *A Real Queen*, by R. E. Francillon; *Little Red Riding Hood*, by Fanny E. M. Notley; *Mr. Nobody*, by Mrs. John Kent Spender; *The New Abelard*, by Robert Buchanan, an argument against agnosticism, materialism and spiritualism, some parts of which are well written and worthy the reputation of the poet novelist; as a whole, however, the book is a failure, both as a novel and an argument. The *Virginia Cookery Book*, compiled by Mary Stuart Smith, is just splendid; it is simply a collection of real old-time Southern receipts, most of them dating back to the days before cooking stoves and modern inventions for kitchen use. The regular daily table set in the families of Southern gentlemen fifty years ago, when time and labor were neither of them counted as money, and cooks did nothing but cook, was probably better than the average table of any people in the world. The Hon. Miss Murray, lady in waiting to Queen Victoria, said after her Southern tour, that the Southern gentlemen dined more luxuriously, day in and day out, than the Queen and nobility of England. The variety of fruit and vegetables, the delicacy with which they were cooked and the abundance with which everything was served, struck her with constant wonder. It is the receipts of these old time cooks that are collected in this book. Quick transit, which now places fresh Southern vegetable in Northern markets, will render it valuable to northern housekeepers. Of course there are other receipts for cooking good things in the book, but, as we once heard a northern epicure say that he had never tasted rice properly cooked north of Mason and Dixon, we extract, for the housekeepers on both sides, a "Georgie" darkie's directions, the interpretation of which they can find in the book itself: "Wash well; much wash in cold water—the rice flour make him stick; water boil—all ready—very fast. Throw him in—rice can't burn, water shake him too much. Boil quarter of an hour or little more; rub one rice in thumb and finger; if all rub away him quite done. Put rice in colander, hot water all run away; pour cup cold water on him. Put rice in saucepan; keep him covered up near fire, then rice all ready. Eat him up." The modes of cooking meats, particularly game, are mostly old English, handed down from the Cavaliers.

The price of this wonderful book is only 25 cents. Get it, sisters in affliction, stitch a paste-board cover on it and hang it in your kitchens for the book-learned descendants of old-timed cook-learned cooks, and when they have worn out one copy buy another if you wish real old-fashioned Southern cooking.

The Conquest of England. By John Richard Green, M. A., LL.D., author of "A Short History of the English People," "The Making of England," &c., with a steel portrait and maps; cloth, $2 50. Harper & Brothers, New York. This is in reality the second volume of *The Making of England*, published before the death of the author, and "the conquest" is not that of England by the Normans under William of Normandy, but by the Scandinavians prior to that. English History, before William the Conqueror, has always seemed to us like the fight did to the witness after "Bill pitched in," "for then, your Honor, it was all hanky blank, fast one top and then 'tother, quicker'n your eye could follow."

From this tangled mass Mr. Green draws out, with graphic force, the story of the making, not of England only, but of the Anglo-Saxon race. The masterly manner in which he combines innumerable minute details into one interesting whole can only be fully realized by first reflecting on what an arid waste this portion of history has always seemed before and then reading this unfinished work, as given to literature by the author's widow. The picture she draws of his heroic struggle to complete his self-appointed work before his death, is indeed a touching one, and adds to the interest of the book.

Once, listening, to some light talk about the epitaphs which men might win, he said half unconsciously, "I know what men will say of me, 'he died learning.'" With more truth it can be said of him "he died teaching."

A Short History of our Own Times from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, M. P., author of *A History of our Own Times*. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

This book is but a condensation of McCarthy's *History of our Own Times*, and we most heartily recommend it to all who have not time to read the larger one; it gives a clear account of all the leading events of Queen Victoria's reign, is as fascinating as a novel, and as accurate as history ought to be.

After reading this stirring story of our times one can hardly realize that its central figure, the Queen of England, could indeed be such a perfect nonentity as Victoria shows herself to be in her *More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands*.

A barer, balder, or more uninteresting account of a life it would be hard to get up. The hour when she rises, breakfasts, lunches, starts or returns from her drive, the state of the weather, who accompanied her and other trivialties are carefully recorded, but not an incident of the least interest is told. Once, when the baggage was delayed, on a highland excursion, we are told that Brown (who was indefatigable) "went out himself to look for it." Harper's present this royal volume in paper, price 25 cents.

From Albert A. Pope, Boston, we have *What and Why*. A little book which answers a good many questions about Bicycles and Tricycles and the advantage of using them. One lays it down satisfied there is no such thing, either for health or comfort, as—in our case—a Tricycle; probably the masculine editorial better-three-quarter's would choose a Bicycle. We learn from the questions answered here that the prices of the first range from $20 to $240, while the last are even cheaper, ranging from $7 to $175.

Bayard the Man.

Our Baltimore Correspondent gives Reason for the Faith that is in him.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

BALTIMORE, April 12, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The time will soon arrive when we are to select a candidate to beat the Republicans for President of the United States. When you remember that we have had no democrat in that chair since the war, you will agree with me in saying that we ought not to make any mistake in that selection. Of course all who read and think have not failed to see quite a "Tilden boom" in the North. Indeed, he is not without friends in the South. The pity is that he did not have more friends in the South four years ago. Then it was he should have been endorsed by every vote in the Cincinnati Convention. The party owed him that vote. The canvass made eight years ago, and the stealing of his office from him by our unscrupulous enemy, made it the imperative and unmistakable duty of the democrats to give a *unanimous nomination* at their next convention. They did not do it. The question now is can that mistake and inexcusable blunder be corrected by selecting him now. No. The time has passed. With all of his strength and magic, with all his power of organization, with all his wealth, prestige, &c., he is too old and infirm. He is indeed a great man. He is a wonderful man. But his days are of the past. Now the question is who is the man? Why should we ask the question? As democrats why do we hesitate? We have a man with a mind equal to Tilden's, who has a spotless character, and unblemished reputation. Thoroughly democratic—always right on national issues, probably with one single exception. The tariff. He is not as orthodox on that as you and I. But, Mr. Editor, we must not expect to get *all* we want in one man, and at one time. Of course you anticipate me, and know that I allude to Senator Bayard. If our delegates will go to Chicago this time with unanimity of sentiment, and nominate Mr. Bayard and put a good, square, conservative democrat from the *West* on the ticket for Vice President they can and will be elected. The talk of some that Mr. B. comes from a State *too small* and that he is "too Southern"—or has been—is all bosh. No one says he is not pure, great and good and a democrat. Then let us once throw policy to the dogs, and try virtue and democracy. If we succeed, great will be our reward. If we fail we will at least have the respect of all honest men. Yours, T. J. B.

PROTECTION IN NEW ENGLAND.—Replies of New England mills to the proposal that production be restricted have been generally favorable. Some of the mills are bound by foreign contracts uniform; but there will be a very general reduction in running time.

Sick is Anthea, sickly is the Spring
The primrose sick, and sickly every thing.
The while my dear Anthea do's but droop
The tulips, lilies, daffodills, do stoop;
But when again sh' 'as got her healthful houre
Each bending then, will rise a proper flower.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The Morrison Tariff Bill as you know is at last under discussion. The debate was opened by Mr. Morrison in an able speech in its favor, and has continued with unabated vigor since then. Judge Kelly has charge of the opposition, assisted by Mr. Randall, who has not yet spoken. He will very probably make a strong argument early next week against the acknowledged policy of his party.

A great deal of doubt is expressed by the friends of the bill as to its passage. As it was taken up by a majority of only two votes, the margin is too small to justify any great expectation of good results. It is said that several members voted to consider it who will vote against the bill itself; but that no one voted against its consideration who will vote for the bill.

In this connection an error ought to be corrected. The statement appeared in one of the prominent State papers that General Vance would vote against the bill unless it was considerably amended. This is a mistake, and out of the whole cloth too. General Vance is a hearty supporter of the bill, and any amendments he would propose would be in favor of further reduction of taxes.

We may as well give up all hope of any relief by this Congress from the iniquities of the present Internal Revenue system. The chances of reform are becoming less every day, and though the members of our delegation do not say so openly, I think they have about ceased to expect much help from Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Morrison. The majority of Democrats not seeing, personally, the tremendous evils of this miserable system are apparently not willing to help in the abolishment or change of it. Crying over spilt milk is practically of little use, but this is giving the Republican party in our State, the under-holt in the next election wrestle.

The Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate had passed by the time you received my last letter. As it appropriates $65,000,000 more than was appropriated by the House bill a considerable squabble will take place before either branch of Congress gives way. A compromise will most probably be the result.

The Post Office Appropriation bill passed by the Senate is of a similar nature. It makes a cool raise of more than $3,000,000 over the House appropriation. Each of these bills, however, falls short of what the Postoffice Department asks. A compromise will also come in here, it is reckoned, but the estimates from the Postmaster General will not be met any way.

The colored citizens of Washington turned out in masse last Wednesday to celebrate Emancipation Day. One of the central figures of the long procession was the Queen of Love and Beauty. As the Queen was as black and comely as the apple of the wise King's eye, she hardly filled the Caucasian ideal of Love or Beauty, but at any rate, she conveyed the idea.

The unpleasant incident, narrated by some papers, of the cowhiding and dismissal of Jno. T. Cramer from the Treasury Department for insulting a lady, has produced the statement that he is a North Carolinian. This is a mistake. He may be credited—or rather discredited—to N. C. on the official votes, but he is in reality a carpet-bagger from the East.

There is little doubt of the passage of the Educational bill by the House, if it can be brought up, but there is a good sized possibility of its dying an ignominous death on the calendar. It was objected to on the House, and so must await its turn even to be referred to the appropriate committee. An erroneous statement of the Senate vote on this bill, is going the rounds of the North Carolina papers. It is stated that a majority of Southern Senators voted against it. This is a mistake. Eight Southern Senators—including the Maryland and Delaware delegations—voted against it and thirteen for it. An examination of the "pairs" will show about the same proportion for and against.

Speaking of this bill reminds me of a Senate resolution directing the Finance Committee to examine into the laws back as far as 1836 to see the reasons for the discontinuance of a system of distribution in the form of a deposit of the proceeds of land sales to the States. This is interesting, as the fourth legal distribution was never made, and if Congress decides that it is owing to the States, North Carolina gets about $500,000.

The House to-day passed a bill to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics, which looks to the closer investigation of the conditions of working people. The object is laudable, but what will be the fate of the bill in the Senate, and what its practical effect would be, if it passed, is in doubt.

Mr. Randall is certainly striking with no light hand at Republican extravagance. His bill in the House makes an appropriation of $86,000,000 for the payment of pensions. The last Congress appropriated $100,000,000 clear for that purpose, and the Republicans are now kicking lustily for an equal appropriation this year. They will hardly get it, as the reduction is ably defended by the ex-Union soldiers.

The Danville investigation is closed. The testimony will be considered in the committee on Privileges and Elections, a report made and the war will begin. A debate will immediately follow this in the Senate, as the Mississippi Investigation will come up at the same time very probably. The Democratic Senators on this committee are preparing to show Mr. Sherman that the bloody shirt is rotten and can flop no more.

The Free-ship bill will be considered in the House on April 26th.

The statement has gone out from Washington that the Marshalship contest in our State has been closed by the withdrawal of Dr. Wheeler's name at his own request. This is badly wide of the mark. Dr. Wheeler not only is not out of the race but his nomination will probably be confirmed by the Senate next week. At all events he seems to have no present intention of withdrawing.

The Hon. Mr. Green has obtained leave of absence from the House for two weeks on account of a death in his family.

T. V.

Industrial North Carolina.

A Clothing Fatory in Charlotte employs 118 operatives, and turns out 4,000 pairs of pantaloons a month, besides shirts and drawers. Its trade is in N. C., S. C. and Ga.

The "Mines" of East Carolina.—According to the census the annual catch of shad in North Carolina is 3,221,263 pounds, valued at $329,569.

Asheville Tobacco Market.—The sales of tobacco on the Asheville market this season will approximate 3,000,000 pounds, at an average of from 19 to 20 cents per pound, says the *Citizen* of that city.

The New Durham Factories.—John C. Angier, President of the Woolen Mills, has returned from the North, where he has been buying machinery and investigating the manufacture of woolen fabrics, says the Durham *Recorder*. The work on the factory will begin very soon and will be pushed to a speedy completion. The work on the Cotton Factory will likewise begin in a short time.

Shad in the Dan.—This is a bountiful fish season, so the fishermen at Daville inform the Milton *Chronicle*. The finest jacks are caught in the traps, and the other day a black bass that weighed four pounds was caught with the hook by Willie Guerrant. But the best of all, fine shad are being caught in Yarboro's traps; he sold a fine buck last Saturday out of his traps to Major Sutherlin for seventy-five cents. Last May two hundred thousand young shad were placed in the Dan. They are beginning to show themselves.

Industrial Opportunities in Haywood.—Fine's Creek township, Haywood county, says a correspondent of the Waynesville *News* is noted for its fine forest and valuable timbers—walnut specie, white and yellow pine, poplar, cherry, oak and others, and for fine minerals which lie buried in the bowels of the earth, waiting for development, to-wit: the American Mindson Wilkens Creek, the English Company made some valuable discoveries of copper and silver. The Company sank pits to the depth of 100 feet when the misfortune of the late civil war broke up the works.

Another Cotton Mill in Alamance.—The Sidney Cotton Mill, in this place, says the Graham *Gleaner* of Wednesday last, is now at work. It turned out its first warp to-day. For the present operations will be confined to spinning. The mill contains 1,020 spindles and 10 cards, with capacity for double this amount of machinery, besides room for looms, all of which will be filled up as the business progresses. The work is of the first order, and for a new mill every thing is doing well. Mr. Thos. L. Holt, who is a practical machinist, put up the machinery and is running the mill.

The King's Mountain Carpet Factory.—Mr. P. Jacobson, one of the owners of the carpet factory established at King's Mountain, about one year ago, by two enterprising Germans, tells the Charlotte *Observer* that his success has been satisfactory. He now has seventy-five patterns, and is supplying ingrain carpets to the trade all over the State. During the past year, he has hardly been able to keep pace with his orders, but by next fall he will be prepared to more easily meet all demands, as his factory will be greatly enlarged by that time. They manufacture the most beautiful ingrain carpets, and as the *Observer* predicted, their trade has grown so large that their looms never rest except on Sundays. Their factory is picturesquely located on the side of a steep hill overlooking the springs, and all around it is a thriving garden cultivated by their thrifty wives. They are intelligent, industrious Germans, and it is pleasant to hear of their success.

Fruit and Grape Culture in New Hanover.—Mr. R. H. McKoy gives the Wilmington *Star* an account of the Nobles Vineyard near that city, and says that "when Capt. Nobles first located in New Hanover county he was informed that the growing of grapes could not be made successful, as the fruit would not in our soil ripen uniformly. After experimenting for some time with three hundred vines Capt. Nobles found that all that was necessary was proper culture and judicious pruning to make the grape vines in this locality as productive as in any section of the State, as well as to insure uniform ripening and freedom from all kinds of disease. It will be remembered that for some years past among the finest grapes ever put upon this market for sale were those from this vineyard.

"Our informant states that there is perhaps not a man in the county who realizes the magnitude that the business of grape culture is assuming at this vineyard. Only three years ago Capt. Nobles had three hundred vines. Now he has already twenty thousand vines set, comprising one hundred and fifty different varieties, and put out during the winter just past fully one hundred thousand cuttings; while he expects to plant at least twenty thousand vines the coming winter.

"The proprietor of this extensive vineyard claims that this section, owing to the great length of the season, and the adaptability of the soil, is superior to any other locality for the propagation of nurseries. Our informant was shown a plot of ground, now reset in plum grafts, from which was taken and sold last winter seven thousand plum grafts that had in one year grown to the length of six to eight feet. The grafts of apples, peaches and pears do equally as well. Mr. McKoy saw grafts in full bloom and in fruit. In fact, even buds that were inserted last August were in full bloom.

PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., *Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, we will sell at public outcry, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, on Saturday, May 3d, 1884, at 12 M., the following lots or parcels of land in the town of Fayetteville:

1st. The Lot on Hay Street, adjoining the store occupied by W. N. Tillinghast, known as the "Whitehead Store" lot.

2d. The House and Lot on Hay Street, now occupied by Mrs. M. B. Whitehead, known as the "old Whitehead residence."

3d. A lot on Dick Street, adjoining Dr. J. W. McNeill.

4th. A Lot on Franklin Street, adjoining Gaster & Harrington's Livery Stables, known as the "Blacksmith Shop."

The above described property is sold under a decree by consent of all the tenants in common for partition between the heirs-at-law of Mrs. J. D. Whitehead, deceased. The title is perfect, and immediate possession will be given.

Terms of sale—CASH.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
D. ROSE,
Commissioners.
April 2, 1884. 61-5t

COX'S
Cotton Planter.

The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
April 2, 1884. 61tf

Red Springs' Greeting!

LOTS FOR SALE.

THREE LOTS for sale on Fayetteville Street, 33½x75, from $75 to $125; one corner lot on Fayetteville and Spring Streets, 40x50, $175. All these lots are located in the centre of Town, and will be sold only at these prices for cash. For a bargain apply to D. W. TOWNSEND,
Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62-4tpd

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocomb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., *vs.* J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three, several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. Now, therefore, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUUERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies,
General Merchandise,
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS
OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 13, 1884—168th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
April 9, 1884. 62-5t

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

LANDRETH'S
Garden Seeds
are always reliable
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 30, 1884.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

PRESIDENT GRAY—NOW AND THEN.

It is not often that one makes a promise twelve months ahead concerning a great undertaking, and so nearly fulfills it as Mr. Julius A. Gray has done. Especially is it rare that a railway manager indulges in predictions and pledges made good, in so many respects, to the letter, yet involving the co-operation of so many agencies, human and divine, for their accomplishment. But such is the proud realization of the President of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, to-day.

It is difficult to recall the condition of this town twelve months ago, and to follow the extraordinary changes that have occurred since. The fate of the town seemed then to hang upon a thread.

Retrospection is not a common habit of humanity. Much less does it possess the facility of accurate retrospection. Upon the eve of the first annual meeting since this great property passed into the hands of those who now control it, it may be profitable to indulge in as much looking back as we are capable of. We know of no better aid to this than a looking forward from where we stood at that time. The subjoined extracts from the files of the OBSERVER furnish the nearest information at the writer's hand concerning the ground we then stood upon and the road we hoped to travel. Our own knowledge and the report of President Gray to-morrow—which we are sure will be both candid and comprehensive—will tell us how far, and in what manner, we have travelled it.

[From the OBSERVER April 5, 1883.]

* * * * * * *

What modification of the vast and comprehensive work outlined for the grantees in the act of sale may be effected by complications arising through other railway projects or compromises therewith, we are not prepared to say. But that rapid communication for Fayetteville with the great world by way of Greensboro, is at hand at last; that the main trunk of the line will be early pushed to completion; and that all the benefits expected by reasonable men and most of those expected by the sanguine, to result from the execution of the great scheme in its entirety, are sure to reward grantees and grantors alike—we have not the shadow of a doubt.

With the members of the syndicate, the transaction is largely one of mere business, as the sale by the State is with those whose interests in the matter the State chiefly serves. But we ill-judge the pleasant augury of Tuesday's meeting if other motives are not soon to urge the work: the one party warming with its undertaking, as the kindly co-operation of the other is seen and felt.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

The Western Railroad, now the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, was chartered in December, 1852. The commissioners named in the act opened books for subscription early in 1853, and authorized Maj. D. G. MacRae, as chairman of the board, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock. In those primitive days railway shares were not subscribed for with any expectation of dividends to the stockholders; but were taken for the most part, at the dictate of a healthy public spirit. $95,600 of stock were subscribed for in and about town, to which amount the chief contributors were:

Cape Fear Steam boat Company	$ 5,000
The Brothers' (Banks) Steamboat Comp'ny	5,800
E. J. Hale & Son	5,000
T. S. Lutterloh	5,000
H. & E. J. Lilly	4,000
Henry L. Myrover	2,500
Thos. R. Underwood	2,500
Shepherd & Dobbin	2,000
A. A. McKethan	2,000
George McNeill	2,000
J. D. Williams	2,000
Hall & Bollinger	2,000
A. W. Steel	1,000
J. W. Sanford	1,000

Late one night, when the subscriptions had reached the sum above mentioned, a gentleman from Wall Street, New York, called on Major MacRae with a letter of introduction from a prominent citizen of Greensboro, saying that the firm he represented, Messrs. Smith & Colby, were prospecting with a view to invest largely in lands in the coal region of Deep River, and might be induced to take stock in the contemplated road, in order that they might control its terminus. Major MacRae, too glad, readily produced his books and solicited a subscription. After a little conversation, Mr. Colby asked for a pen and, to the astonishment of Mr. MacRae, subscribed for Smith & Colby, of New York, $404,400—being the balance of the $500,000 required by the charter as the capital stock of the corporation—and asked that a general meeting of stockholders be called as soon as possible. Accordingly, the meeting was called, and held March 14, 1853. Maj. MacRae was chairman of the meeting; and the stockholders elected him president of the company, and the following board of directors, viz: Messrs. Samuel Smith and J. L. Colby, of New York; and E. J. Hale, Jesse G. Shepherd, James Banks, A. A. McKethan, T. R. Underwood, T. S. Lutterloh, and Jno. D. Williams, of Fayetteville. Mr. Jno. M. Rose, the present efficient secretary, was chosen to fill the same office at this first meeting, and, with the exception of the 15 months during which the radical iconoclasts held sway, he has filled it ever since. Maj. MacRae held the presidency for two years and until arrangements were made to place the road under contract, when he resigned to embark in other business.

The other presidents were: Charles B. Mallett, from 1855 to 1866; H. L. Myrover, 1866 to 1867; Charles B. Mallett, 1867 to 1869; A. J. Jones, during the carpet-bag period, from 1869 to 1871; L. C. Jones, 1871 to 1879; and J. A. Gray, 1879 to the present time.

Messrs. J. P. Goodsell, since chief engineer of New York State, Jas. P. Robertson, F. Gardner and W. S. Kuper, were the early chief engineers of the road and its survey; but the late admirable superintendent Col. L. C. Jones, has held the position of chief engineer and superintendent since 1858 beside filling the position of president for eight years.

Smith & Colby, who proved to be mere speculators, assigned their interest to Seymour, Risley & Co., and these in turn to Seymour & Co—both of New York. The last named entered into a contract to build the road, August 25, 1855, and did $50,600 worth of work. Failing to comply with the terms of their contract, they were removed by the board of directors in 1856.

Under authority of an act of assembly passed at the session of 1856-7, the county of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville each subscribed $100,000; the subscriptions of individuals were increased to $134,400; and under provisions of several subsequent acts, the State loaned $600,000, which was afterwards made a subscription to the stock. With these sums, the road was built to Egypt and was in operation to that point at the outbreak of the war.

Subsequently, in 1868, $500,000 more in State bonds were subscribed by the State; the road was completed to Gulf in Chatham county in 1879; and by the use of convicts authorized by later acts the road bed has been graded to Greensboro, and beyond to Walnut Cove, Stokes county; and the road bed of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad, graded to the South Carolina line, has been purchased.

But, meanwhile, the carpet-bag legislature of 1869, by special act, removed president Mallett and his board of directors; A. J. Jones was made president; $1,320,000 of special tax bonds fell into his hands; and litigation growing out of the hypothecation of a portion of these bonds in New York by Jones for his personal use, caused seemingly endless delay in the prosecution of the work, until the matter was finally settled in favor of the company on appeal to the Court of Appeals of New York in 1878.

By the act of Febrdary 25, 1879, a scaling of the stock—State, County, Town, and individual—was authorized; and under the operation of that act, scaled to 50 cents on the dollar, the stock now stands:

Held by State of North Carolina	$ 550,000
" " County of Cumberland	50,000
" " Town of Fayetteville	50,000
" " Individuals	68,200
Capital Stock	$ 718,200
The total liabilities of all kinds are:	
1st M'tgage Bonds sold and delivered,	$53,650 00
Due State for convict hire	95,269 07
Bills payable in New York	150,000 00
Floating Debt	9,211 19
Total	$308,130 26

[From the OBSERVER May 17, 1884.]

The syndicate has arranged for and has at its command ample cash means to at once construct the road from the South Carolina line to Walnut Cove (thirty miles above Greensboro) which is the *graded* portion, and will proceed to lay down the superstructure as fast as the steel rails, materials and cross ties can be gotten upon the ground; and in a very few months we shall see the trains in motion on the whole line—rolling stock and all material necessary to construction and to operating the road having been duly provided for.

Thus is assured the first step in the series of vast public undertakings, which careful observers of events rely upon as at hand, and destined to effect that signal prosperity to which is topographical situation, its waterway to seaboard, and its rich agricultural surroundings, entitle the town of Fayetteville.

The others will not be slow to follow this long-deferred step, at last so firmly planted.

[From the OBSERVER, June 26, 1883.]

What may be regarded as the final step in the preliminaries of the construction of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway was taken on Friday last. On that day, in obedience to the call of the President, the stockholders met here for the purpose of considering a contract which the directors had entered into with "The North State Improvement Company." This provides for the entire construction and equipment of the road from the South Carolina line to Greensboro within twelve months from the date of contract—the use of the best quality of steel rail, 50 lbs to the yard; the delivery and employment of the best rolling stock and equipment to be had; the construction of all depots and warehouses; and every requisite for the completion and operation of the road between the points named. It was not necessary that the approval of the stockholders should be obtained, as the directors were authorized by them at the meeting of April 5th to enter into such contract for the road's construction and equipment as they might deem proper. But Present Gray sought the opportunity of submitting the contract to the stockholders in open meeting, here at the company's headquarters, that he might comple with it an offer on the part of "The North State Improvement Company" (otherwise known as "the syndicate") to cancel the contract if any person or body of persons would undertake to do the work on better terms for the company. No such person or persons appearing, the stockholders, *nem. con.* out of the 6,800 votes represented, approved the action of the directors and the contract.

A delegation from South Carolina, whose purpose was to secure the extension of the road to Bennettsville, attended the meeting, and the board of directors was authorized to enter into such contract with this representative delegation as might be proper. A contract was thereupon made and signed by and in behalf of the "South Carolina Pacific Railway Company" and the "Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company" whereby the latter agrees, within twelve months, to complete also this road—the same being in effect an extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley—from the South Carolina line to Bennettsville.

The purpose of the moneyed men who compose the "syndicate" has been and is, of course, to make money by the use of their money in this undertaking; and we believe, as we certainly hope, that the terms of the contract will enable them to do so. The purpose of those who were, before April 5th, the private stockholders, and of the citizens of this town and county, has been and is to secure their interest by the building of the road: and we are quite as certain of the speedy consummation of this as of the other—which, we may remark, is putting the case as strongly as need be.

But the completion of the greater portion of the main stem itself and of the branch road from here to Bennettsville thus assured, what vast possibilities to us of Fayetteville and to others who may be wise enough to seize the opportunity of connection with us, present themselves as the likely outcome of this first step, so carefully directed, so well planted at last on sure ground! One does not idly forecast the future who predicts the speedy extension of the Bennettsville branch to Augusta, in Georgia, by way of Camden and Columbia, S. C., and, using roads already built, the filling up of the gaps between Fayetteville and Norfolk by way of Goldsboro, Snow Hill, Edenton and Elizabeth City. Here will be the fulfilment of the dream of a lifetime for many of us—an air line, virtually, from Norfolk to Augusta, free in winter from snow and ice; in summer, far enough from the coast and malarial low-country to be a healthful and pleasant passenger highway; and shorter than any route now in operation or possible of construction between those very important cities.

A HINT TO WILMINGTON.

Nearly a year ago, on occasion of the signing of the contracts for building the road, we endeavored to provoke our Wilmington contemporaries into recognition of the opportunity of the community which they represented, by suggesting a rival in Beaufort. We are glad to note in them, recently, a line of thought foreshadowed in the following, and which a Wilmington delegation will be here to-morrow to discuss and we trust to follow up:

[From the OBSERVER, June 26, 1883.]

* * * * * * *

But the main stem between Fayetteville and Mt. Airy is directed towards that El Dorado of all the East and West waterways and railways of the Atlantic States, the great Northwestern cities. The foresight of De Witt Clinton enabled New York City, through the Erie Canal, quickly to catch up with and to pass her great Pennsylvanian rival; Philadelphia, in turn, in large measure recovered herself by pushing through the Alleghanies that marvel of enterprise and railway perfection, the Pennsylvania road; Baltimore springs forward under the influence of riches from the same fruitful source brought to her wharves over her Baltimore and Ohio; Montreal is shaking off the sleepiness of the old French town of twenty years ago, as she draws life from the same quarter through the Welland Canal and the Grand Trunk Railway; our neighbor, Richmond, not long since the half burnt and languishing ex-Confederate capital, is rapidly becoming one of the notable commercial cities of the land, in consequence of her gaining access to this same storehouse through the doorway of the Chesapeake and Ohio; and Charleston will not wait long for the realization of her long-deferred hopes by means of one or other of her projected lines through Western North Carolina.

Now, from the Mt. Airy end of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, connections with this wealth-giving Northwest will speedily and surely be made. And from *this* end deep water within our own borders is sought. Where shall it be found—at Beaufort or Wilmington? It will be found at one or other. Where found will be the seat of a great export and import trade; and by way of the once feebly struggling Western Railroad, and through the ancient capital of Fayetteville—still the head of navigation, and then become a railroad, commercial and manufacturing centre—will be realized the vast scheme of Dr. Caldwell, the De Witt Clinton of North Carolina, in a central Carolinian highway, by which, more speedily than by any other, the wealth of the Northwest shall find its way to seaboard.

A cyclone on Sunday killed many people in Ohio.

WILMINGTON.

During a recent visit to Wilmington, the writer had occasion to drive over a great portion of that thoroughly Carolinian city, and he was greatly impressed, not only by its growth in population and commerce, but with its manifest progress in acquiring the appearance, attributes and conveniences of a city indeed. The rumble of carriages and of heavy trucks on the Belgian block; abundant water, everywhere, for the bath, the lawn and the fountain of the wealthy householder, for the simpler needs of his humbler neighbor, for flushing the streets which all use, or for fire which all are in danger of, alike; the babel of many tongues, as becomes a thriving seaport; the milk cart; the gray-coated postman; his like-attired brother of the "locust," quite metropolitan; the much-numbered houses, jumping, by the Philadelphian fabrication, quickly into the thousands, 100 to the block—all these were there, and more.

Once upon a time—that is to say "during the war"—the writer asked that quaint old soldier, Colonel Tansill, of Whiting's staff, if he didn't think Wilmington a pretty place. To which the veteran replied that it was "the best looking sand-town" he had ever seen. But it is no longer a "sand-town," if it ever deserved the appellation. Certainly one would find it hard to believe now that sand had ever existed in most of its streets—so well shaded are they, so smooth, firm and well-paved. Even the sahara, over which the "sounder" sought his Summer rest, is a thing of the past; and a shell-road of surpassing excellence threatens to divest his delightful resort of its ancient character as a close corporation.

These are but the outward, though unerring, manifestations of something very solid within. The census tells of an increase in the population of Wilmington of late years very much greater than that of most of the Southern ports, and of an export trade whose growth is quite astonishing. Deep water on the bar and up the river—which the Government engineers say shall reach 26 feet—and railway utilization of its advantage over its rivals in distance from Cincinnati, is all that is needed. Then, grain elevators where now are rice fields, the forges of Vulcan where the cypress lingers, and—using Mr. Hewitt's picture—where once was the green monotony of forested hills, the splendors of a metropolis, the countless homes of industry, the echoing marts of trade, the habitations of luxury, the silent and steadfast spires of worship!

THE TRUE ISSUE.—After alluding to the excellent speech of Mr. Wellborn in the tariff debate of the 22d, elsewhere printed, a Washington correspondent of the OBSERVER says that "another notable speech was made by Representative Eldredge, of Michigan, in which he said the protective system was only kept in existence by lobbying, extravagance, and official corruption, which it tends to produce and extend, and that unless the system of protection was doomed, the people were doomed to slavery. Let the issue be squarely made, he said, "protective Tariff" on the one side and a "Tariff for revenue only" on the other, and then, with all the money that the monopolists will pay into the election fund, and the Legion of Federal office holders on the one side, and the tax ridden people on other, we will see whether money and patronage can induce the people to continue a party in power whose central idea is in direct opposition to their best interests."

A SLIGHT CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—Since the C. F. & Y. V. Railway schedule, which appears on the fourth page, was printed, we have received from the Superintendent notification of the following changes in time of leaving stations:

North-bound.—Leave Sanford 11.50; Egypt 12.20; Gulf 12.53; Richmond 1.30; Ore Hill 2.40; Siler 3.10; Staley 3.53; Liberty 4.25; Julian 5.10; Pleasant Garden 6.00; arrive at Greensboro at 6.40 P. M.

South-bound.—Leave Greensboro 10.10 A. M.; Pleasant Garden 11.05; Julian 11.55; Liberty 12.35; Staley 1.05; Siler 1.48; Ore Hill 2.30; Richmond 3.05; Gulf 3.43; Egypt 4.05; Sanford 4.55; Jonesboro 5.23; Swann's 5.53; Rock Branch 5.59; Spout Spring 6.40; Little River 7.20; arrive at Fayetteville 8.00.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—*South-bound.*—Leave Fayetteville 3.30 P. M.; Rockfish 9.05; McNatt's 9.45; Lumber Bridge 10.07; arrive head of road 10.32.

North-bound.—Leave Head of Road 5.25 A. M.; arrive Fayetteville 7.25.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—As predicted by the OBSERVER at the beginning of the French movement in Tonquin, a year ago, the prognostications of disaster to France which the English and German newspapers and statesmen were so free to put forth, have not been verified. Recent military operations by the French have resulted in complete victory—the great Chinese empire failing to make good its claim to the suzerainty of Tonquin by the open assistance of its armies.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to the Marshals, and others, for invitations to the Commencement exercises of the University which take place June 4th and 5th. The address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and the Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Virginia.

A BRACE OF WASHINGTON LETTERS.—To the execrable mail dis-service of the past ten days, our readers are indebted for the privilege of reading last week's as well as this week's letters of our excellent Washington correspondent, whose statements concerning legislation, in being and about to be, are given with as much accuracy as discrimination.

GASTRONOMY ANTE BELLUM.—Mrs. Clarke gives us a bit of wholesome and appetizing Gossip this week, from which some of the younger generation of our readers may learn half-forgotten facts concerning the mode of life of their ancestors, as stated by a high authority.

BOOMING NORTH CAROLINA.—In a note to the editor of the OBSERVER from a leading West Virginia newspaper requesting an "exchange," the writer adds, "your delightful climate, coupled with the promising future of your State are attracting attention."

SYNOPSIS OF THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Bankruptcy bill passed the Senate early last week by a vote of 32 to 15. It constitutes the several district courts of the United States and of the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, courts of bankruptcy with jurisdiction of all questions of claims, assets, exemption and discharge. For the purposes of bankruptcy the courts shall be always open, as well in vacation as in term time, and when the district judge, from any cause, is unable to act, the Circuit judge may do so. On the application of any party interested, the district judge may certify any question of law involved to the United States Circuit court, which is given general superintendence and jurisdiction of all bankruptcy proceedings; and the decision of the Circuit court shall not be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, except upon a certificate of disagreement between the two circuit judges. The Circuit court shall appoint within each Judicial district, such number of commissioners in bankruptcy as may be necessary, not exceeding in any State the number of members of Congress to which the State is entitled, each commissioner to give bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. He is given all the powers of a master in chancery, and may represent and act for the judge in holding meetings and conducting business specially committed to him. The Circuit court shall also appoint a supervisor in bankruptcy for each judicial circuit, who shall personally examine into the administration of all bankruptcy proceedings in his circuit, call the attention of commissioners, clerks and trustees to matters which would facilitate speedy and economical settlements and move the court for action against delinquent trustees. He shall visit and inspect the office and business of every commissioner and clerk in his circuit as often as once every six months and make report to the Circuit court. The supervisor's compensation is fixed at $3,000 a year. The commissioner's compensation is fixed at $2,000. The court may, however, decree him a further allowance, not to exceed $10 for each case instituted before him during the year, but not more than $1,000 in any one year. The supervisors and commissioners may be allowed a reasonable sum for disbursements, the items to be verified by oath.

Every party petitioning for bankruptcy, whether debtor or creditor, shall pay to the clerk of the court $50, and every trustee shall pay one per cent. of the gross amount realized from the assets, and every debtor making a composition shall pay one-half of one per cent. on the amount of such composition. These fees are all to be paid by the clerk into the Treasury of the United States. Any person owing debts exceeding $300, and unable to pay, may, by petition, apply to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and the filing of such petition shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. Any person owing debts exceeding $1,000 who leaves his State to avoid his creditors, or conceals himself to avoid arrest or the service of legal process, or makes a fraudulent transfer of his property, or suspends payment of his commercial paper, or open accounts for thirty days after the same are due and payable, or who makes a fraudulent preference, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and may be adjudged a bankrupt on petition of three or more of his creditors whose bills would amount in all to $500.

The bill excepts and exempts, in favor of the bankrupt, the necessary, and proper wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property as may be exempted from attachment by the laws of the United States, or of the State in which the bankruptcy proceedings are instituted, and the court may, from the assets, allow the bankrupt a sum not to exceed $500 for his support pending the proceedings, if his circumstances require it; reasonable wages for any services rendered his estate, at the request of his trustee, and the usual fees when attending as a witness.

TEXT OF THE TARIFF BILL.—Our readers will find on the first page the full text of the Tariff bill as finally reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and which is the subject of the long debate now proceeding in the lower House of Congress.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.—A meeting of the House of Bishops was held in New York last week for the purpose of choosing and assigning bishops for missionary work. A New York telegram of the 24th thus refers to the meeting:

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, obtained a quorum today and their deliberations began in Grace Chapel. The arrivals this morning were Bishop Watson, of East Carolina, Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, and Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. This made in all thirty-one bishops, and thirty-two were necessary to constitute a quorum. Bishop Potter, of New York, being unable to leave his house, the thirty-one bishops went there in a body this morning and thus secured a quorum. The session of the House is entirely a private one.

A SLIGHT SNOWFALL.—At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, heavy masses of dark clouds loomed up in the northwest, and in the city a few drops of rain soon fell. A little distance north the clouds were heavier. The temperature fell five degrees in about ten minutes. Mr. T. P. Devereux says that at about 3:15, for the space of a couple of minutes snow fell just this side of his father's house northwest of the city. The clouds speedily rolled by, the sun came out and the temperature rapidly rose. It was quite a penomenon. It is sometimes the case that one sees rain fall so clearly marked, but it is seldom that the lines of a snow fall are so marked.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—The business failures for the past week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 168 for the United States, and 21 for Canada and the provinces; a total of 189, as compared with 176 last week; showing an increase of 13 failures, 8 in the United States and 5 in Canada; as compared with last week. The failures in Canada, though not very numerous, include some large houses in both Quebec and Ontario.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the many rumors in the air for the past few weeks, one has been fulfilled in the resignation of Comptroller of Currency Knox. He resigns to accept the Presidency of some N. Y. banking company. Among the prominent names mentioned to succeed him is that of ex-Treasurer Gilfillan, a relative, by the way, of the elegant essayist of that name.

The successor to Judge Rayner in the Solicitorship of the Treasury has not yet been appointed. He will probably be taken from the Treasury Department in the regular line of promotion.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia bill is under discussion in the Senate. It provides, in effect, for a general system of inspection, under Federal authority, of cattle throughout the country for the prevention of disease, &c. While it is a measure capable of able defence on general grounds, it is rather amusing to notice the mental somersault turned by many Senators who favor the bill. Some of those who last week bitterly opposed the grant of money for educational purposes because of the centralizing tendency thereby shown, are now most eager and enthusiastic supporters of this bill which will, almost, to quote from an opponent of the bill, put a cattle inspector in every man's barn-yard. It is in fact a much longer step toward paternity of Government than any educational bill—even Mr. Blair's original bill—could be.

The Charlotte people seem determined to have a big show on May 20th. The House this week loans them 200 flags for use on the occasion they celebrate.

While on this subject, let me say how much I was struck the other day at the sight of the estimates for the New Orleans Exposition. The House has just made a loan to the Exposition of $1,000,000. Agents are all over the world in its interest, and almost certainly it will be a larger exposition than we have ever had in this country. More space for exhibitions has already been applied for than was used altogether in the Centennial of '76. That fact alone proves the magnificence of the affair.

In contrast to this what has become of our own Exposition? Several counties refuse to have anything to do with it and the enterprise languishes generally. By a mere presentation of our States' own resources we could have a unique and superb display, but it is much to be feared this will not be done.

By the way, Louisiana seems to be determined to beat us voting the Democratic ticket, too. The present returns promise a Democratic majority of from 30,000 to 50,000 in the Gubernatorial election in that State.

As you know the Virginia Readjusters at their convention on Wednesday last went through the form—utterly superfluous of course—of joining the Republican party. It is to be hoped the "Liberals" of our State will present an equally edifying spectacle in their coming convention.

Judg Bennett made an able argument the other day in a contested election case. His effort was strong but his success, having his committee against him, was nil. He is making reputation, though, and coming into prominence, which is a very hard thing to do in one term.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, and one of the ablest men on the floor, is dangerously ill, and his bill to regulate inter state commerce will hardly be soon considered.

Mr. Scales had a considerable rub with Cox, of N. Y., the other day, but as it arose out of a partial misunderstanding, no permanent rupture will occur it is thought.

The Naval and Post Office appropriation bills of which I spoke last week, are now before the Conference Committee of the two houses, and it is not probable they will be reported back for several weeks.

Something was done toward reviving American shipping this evening in the House. The shipping bill was considered and passed. The bill with amendments allows American capital to invest in foreign built ships of a certain capacity, and for certain services. It is hampered by some petty conditions, but at any rate it is a step toward allowing a man to buy his money's worth in the cheapest market which is the only solid business principle to go on.

Mr. George has reported in the Senate a Labor bill which very strictly prohibits the importation of labor into this country. This is a retaliatory blow at protected manufacturers who sometimes import "pauper" labor to compete with the laboring man they pretend so dearly to love. This move, however, like almost all legislation of a retaliating nature hardly seems to me wise, economically considered.

The House bill to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics has been favorably reported in the Senate, and will be acted on soon.

Congress seems to have resigned itself to stay here four or five months more. Only one appropriation bill—Military Academy Bill—has become law, and of the three or four hundred bills sent to the House by the Senate, only about one half have ever been referred to committees.

Blaine seems to have had the Presidential bit between his teeth till the New York Republican Convention. That, however, only stunned him, not knocked him out, and he may win yet.

Maj. Robert Graham, of North Carolina, has been appointed Clerk of Civil Service Commission in place of Mr. W. S. Roulhac, resigned.

T. V.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending April 24:

	1884.	1883.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	20,912	59,126
Total receipts to date,	4,669,041	5,575,128
Exports for the week,	34,034	87,488
Total exports to date,	3,440,077	4,019,808
Stock at all U. S. ports,	577,785	694,068
Stock at all interior towns,	48,965	81,086
Stock at Liverpool,	1,063,000	992,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.	83,000	158,000

Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 23,912 bales; receipts from plantations, 12,757 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 2,819,902 bales, of which 2,004,402 bales are American, against 3,072,509 and 2,327,609 respectively last year; crop in sight, 5,497,232 bales.

Lynchings—The True Remedy.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Says a leading North Carolina newspaper under the caption of "Lynchings":

"At Rock Hill, S. C., on Tuesday afternoon last, a negro named Frank Elliott was hanged by a crowd of citizens for a heinous offence.

"At Dallas, Gaston county, on Monday night last, the negro Edwin McCullough, who recently shot and killed a young white man, Mr. Thomas Wilson, was taken from the jail and hanged."

"If there was more proper dispatch in Court trials and more speed in inflicting punishments pronounced by Courts, there would be fewer lynchings everywhere. The punishment of the guilty is too frequently delayed by appeals to the Supreme Court, and often murderers and house and barn-burners escape punishment altogether by appeals and technicalities. There is general and wide-spread complaint among good people in regard to these matters."

We ask space to comment upon the foregoing extract which several papers of our State by copying have assented to. We think lynchers are hurried into action more by feelings aroused at hearing the details of crime than by weighing questions of "dispatch in Court trials" and "speed in inflicting punishments pronounced." But suppose we do lack proper dispatch, would it not be wiser to seek for and apply a remedy than to give, as does the above extract, implied countenance to lynch law? As to "speed in inflicting punishments pronounced by courts," we confess utter ignorance of any remedy to shorten the short time allowed by humanity to the condemned for repentance and preparation for another world; and have only to say, he who is dissatisfied thereat must grin and bear it. "Punishment of the guilty is too frequently delayed by appeals to the Supreme Court." The only remedy for this is to abolish the right of appeal, which might satisfy the bloody thirsty, but no one else.

The statement that "often murderers escape punishment altogether by appeals and technicalities," is not borne out by the facts; and whatever shortcomings may be laid at the door of our Supreme Court, they have certainly steered clear of this charge.

A slight examination into our judicial system will convince any one who prefers law to lynch law that the "law's delays" both in civil and criminal matters are due to "Retrenchment and Reform" run mad. Our Superior Courts are not held often enough, we need more Superior and Supreme Court Judges. The salaries of each ought to be large enough to command the best legal talent in the State. As it is, we have overworked and underpaid judges, for the simple reason that the people have willed it so. They have been too "mean and stingy" to provide the means to pay the necessary and proper charges of enforcing the law.

In conclusion, we are glad to see a disposition to discuss our present judicial system, and hope for good results in spite of the fact that many prefer to growl at seeming wrongs rather than to discover the real evil, and suggest a remedy. It is so much easier to endorse a platitude than to solve a problem. B.

AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.—Mr. B. E. Fernow, corresponding secretary of the American Forestry Congress, has issued the following circular: The executive committee of this Association has deemed it advisable to call a general meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., on May 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture. Time and place have been chosen contrary to precedent, in order to find an opportunity of calling attention, and impressing upon Congress then assembled, the needs and requirements of forestry in this country. It is therefore desirable that such meeting should be well attended, and no individual efforts should be spared by the members and friends of this Association and its aims to make the same particularly interesting and effective.

The following subjects have been selected as leading topics of discussion, referees having been appointed to prepare papers in regard to them:

1. Value of American timberlands.
2. Management of timberlands and timber in Canada, and legislation thereon.
3. Value and management of Government timberlands.
4. Best method of planting trees on unoccupied Government lands.
5. Influence of forest on climate and health.
6. Insects injurious to trees. Causes and dangers of their excessive multiplication, and how to meet them in their wholesale ravages.
7. Growing forests from seed by farmers.
8. Preservation of forests on head waters of streams.
9. Planting of trees by railroad companies.
10. Irrigation in connection with tree planting.
11. Experiment stations and forest schools.
12. How can we best promote the interest in, and knowledge of, forestry among all classes of this country?

FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN.—Says a Washington dispatch of Thursday last:

Representations having been made that there is a scarcity of fractional silver coin in some business quarters, it has been ascertained that the treasury has on hand of this coin over $29,000,000, which can be had on application and payment therefor made with funds. Since October 1st, when the appropriation for transportation by the Government was exhausted, the amount of fractional silver held by the treasury has increased $2,500,000, or from $26,500,000 to $29,000,000. The urgent deficiency bill contains an appropriation in accordance with the treasury estimate to defray the expenses of transportation of this silver, but the bill which was reported to and passed by the House on the 17th of March, and by the Senate with amendments on the 21st of March, is yet hung up between the two Houses in conference, and the appropriation has not yet been made. In the mean time the treasury is prepared to supply all applicants for fractional silver coin; but in the absence of any appropriation for express charges, the latter must be at the expense of those applying for coin.

THE DEMOCRATIC (!!) HERALD.—A New York dispatch of Friday says:

James Gordon Bennett's evening paper, the *Telegram*, comes out to-day with Arthur and Lincoln at the head of its columns for President and Vice President. The *Herald* is likely to follow suit.

North Carolina Phosphates

TO the Farmers and Planters of North Carolina.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the discoverer and the first to work up the phosphates of North Carolina, is now prepared to supply the farmers and planters of the State with a Fertilizer which is first class and strictly pure in every respect, at A PRICE which has never before been offered by any fertilizer manufacturer. ANY other fertilizer of equal commercial value.

Its proportion of Fertilizer Agents is:

Total Phosphoric Acid	8.00 per cent.
Available " "	8.00 "
Ammonia	2.50 "
Potash	1.50 "

In addition it contains 18 per cent. of Land Plaster which is acknowledged to be a most valuable fertilizer.

This fertilizer is a mixture of *Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Phosphate Rock, Sulphuric Acid* and *Marl*.

It is ground as fine as *Charleston Flour*, and is perfectly *mixed*.

For proof of the GREAT VIRTUES of *Marl* we refer to Mr. David Flowers, of Robeson County, N. C., who has used it on his plantation for years.

This Fertilizer is adapted to *any* crop, and can be composted with *any home manures*. It will be furnished by ALL dealers in Fertilizers, or direct from the Factories at *lower* freight rates than others can offer.

From "Report of North Carolina Experiment Station for 1881," in Dr. Dabney's article, "How to Prepare and Apply Home-made Manures," he says, on page 103, "To get the desired amount of *Phos. Acids, Ammonia* and *Potash* per acre, use the following amounts of each material:

Pounds per Acre.	Pounds Phos. Acid	Pounds Ammonia	Pounds Potash
100 Ashes Contain	6.	.....	4.
150 Dissolved Phosphate	18.	.....	.....
40 Cotton Seed Meal	1.5	2.4	.....
10 Sulphate of Ammonia	.....	2.5	.....
20 Kainit	.....	.....	2.4
320 Pounds Contain	25.5	4.9	6.4
Now 320 Pounds Acme Fertilizer Contains	25.47	5.56	10.6

Dr. Dabney says: "A thorough mixing is something not as easily accomplished as one may think. *This is all important*, in order that each individual rootlet may find within its reach all of the different agents whose good effects depend partly upon their simultaneous presence."

The Acme Manufacturing Company claim for their Fertilizer a *perfect mechanical mixture*, and the ingredients almost identical with above formula, with improvements and additions increasing the percentage.

CRONLY & MORRIS,
Gen'l Agents Acme Manufacturing Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 30, 1884. 65-3t

A Regular Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, May 1st, 1884.

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
April 30, 1884. 1t

APRIL 23d, 1884.

F. R. ROSE. W. F. LEE.

ROSE & LEAK

Take pleasure in informing the public that they have new stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Notions, Shoes, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,

bought recently for CASH in the Northern Markets is now in store and complete.

Their two stores are full of

ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE

GOODS,

all of which are offered to the public by wholesale or retail at a small advance on

NEW YORK COST.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

April 23, 1884. 64-2t

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, at 11 o'clock I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the stables of Messrs. Gaster & Harrington, their entire stock of

Carriages, Carts, Buggies, Wagons,

and other vehicles;

HARNESS, SADDLES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Also, one pair MATCH HORSES, a PONY, and any other stock Horses or Mules, that may be on hand at that time.

Included in above are TWO NEW BUGGIES and SIX SETS NEW HARNESS.

G. P. MCNEILL, Assignee.
April 23, 1884. 64-2t

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 15, 1884.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

JULIUS A. GRAY, Pres't.
April 23, 1884. 64-2t

FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 400 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Eutaw.
March 26, 1884. 60-3m

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pam

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY,.....APRIL 30, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS—Meeting.
J. L. MICHAUX—The Daily Workman.
J. L. MICHAUX—The Central Protestant.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Fine Foot Wear.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Spectacles, Knives, &c.
CRONLY & MORRIS—North Carolina Phosphates.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School.
N. W. RAY, H. McD. ROBINSON—Cotton Factory for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Our Truck Gardeners have garden peas, snap-beans, onions and other vegetables in market.

"AN ILL-WIND," &c.—The wash-out of the dam at the "Clarendon Mills" last week, has filled up the holes in Blount's Creek with fish, which are being caught in numbers, both with rod and net.

HOUSES HERE RENT READILY AND AT GOOD PRICES.—There are few, if any, vacant houses, and fewer for sale. We know several parties who want to buy, and are unable to find persons desirous of selling.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR CUMBERLAND FAIR.—Attention is directed to the list of special premiums offered for the next Fair of Cumberland County Agricultural Society, advertised in another column.

PLEASANT LODGE ACADEMY.—From Mr. T. M. Robertson we have a handsome invitation to attend the closing exercises of Pleasant Lodge Academy, which is located near the line of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. The Chief Marshal is Mr. H. M. Crutchfield of Liberty.

PREACHING AND BAPTISING.—A number of persons were baptized at the Methodist Church in Campbellton last Sunday afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Wood preached an eloquent sermon to the large crowd assembled on that occasion.

FOR MECKLENBURG.—The Independent Company expect to be present at the 20th of May celebration in Charlotte. Here Mr. Carlisle will deliver the address, and Senator Pendleton and other distinguished strangers will join the North Carolina Congressional delegation in doing honor to the Carolinian liberty-day.

STRAWBERRIES.—This delicious fruit, from all accounts, promises to be abundant this season; and if the garden of our friend Jos. A. Worth be a sample, there is no question of it; for his plants are luxuriant and filled with berries—enough it would appear, to supply the town. Mr. Worth takes the lead in the cultivation of this fruit as in everything else in the gardening and farming line.

SHALL WE NOT HAVE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES?—We were informed by one of the visitors to Greensboro, Winston and other places during last week's excursion, that the people of Stokes and neighboring counties, stated that they intended bringing Tobacco to this market as soon as warehouses were put up here. Supposing as a matter of course, that they would be put up, and speedily.

OTHER RAILROAD NEWS.—We learn from a gentleman from Shoe Heel that iron is laid South on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway as far as Big Raft Swamp, within about three miles of the Red Springs, and that with the exception of one smaller swamp there are no obstacles of moment to delay laying iron until Lumber River, which is about two miles from Shoe Heel, is reached.

MARRIAGE.—Mr. A. J. Brannon and Miss Ida Farrar, of this place, were married on Wednesday 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. H. Farrar.

The happy couple attended by a number of friends, took the evening train for Rockfish Village, the home of the bridegroom, where a handsome collation was awaiting their arrival. That their journey through life may be a happy and prosperous one, is the hearty wish of their many warm friends.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—We understand that a gentleman of means, who has recently purchased a home here, offers to light the four main streets that lead from the Market House by electric lights, placed one each on the four faces of the Market House tower, for $400 per annum—or less than 30 cents a night for each street.

As the streets are in a deplorable state of darkness, the proposition, made in due form, should meet with the favorable consideration of the city fathers.

REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS.—The McIntyre store was sold at auction last week, bringing $2,000. It was bought by Mr. E. L. Pemberton.

Several parties are here from abroad negotiating for some of our water powers.

Major A. A. McKethan is repairing and painting his residence on Person street. The color selected is stylish and neat; "sage green," with darker shade for trimmings.

Mr. D. M. McDonald has signed a contract with Mr. A. D. Wright, architect of Richmond, Va., for the building of a fine house at the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets.

THE LATE MR. MINOR.—On Monday morning last about 8½ o'clock, Mr. J. J. Minor, while superintending the building of Mr. F. W. Thornton's new house, near the Masonic Lodge, suddenly fell dead. He had previously complained of feeling feeble, but had persistently attended to all his duties. Mr. Minor, who was about 70 years of age, came to this town in the year 1836, along with Mr. Bell and Mr. Hodges, who, under the command of Capt. Bradford, commenced the building of the U. S. Arsenal on Haymount, in that year. A man of more quiet, peaceable, unobtrusive disposition is rarely found, and in all his business relations none could be more faithful. In his death, so sudden and unexpected, his family to whom he devoted himself with unselfish love, and the community who had learned well to appreciate his true worth, are losers indeed. But with him, "all is well."

The funeral services took place Tuesday evening from the Baptist church.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—Bishop Watson, the recently consecrated Diocesan of East Carolina appropriately began the arduous and responsible work of overseeing the churches committed to his charge, in St. John's Parish, Fayetteville, where his learned co-worker and dear friend, Rev. Dr. Huske, has labored so successfully for more than a score of years past.

The Bishop preached able sermons, morning and evening, at St. John's, where fifteen persons were confirmed; and in the afternoon at St. Joseph's (colored) where five were confirmed. On Monday, he was driven to Rockfish village, where he preached in Christ Church, confirming one person. In this place of worship, marvellously transformed and beautified, the visiters who accompanied the Bishop quickly recognized the hand of Mr. and Mrs. Oakman, who evidently think that the House of God is entitled to the benefit of the uncommon taste with which He has endowed them, and which they have manifested with such remarkable effect in their own habitation near by.

On each occasion—at the services in the churches in town and at those in Rockfish—large congregations listened to the discourses of this learned prelate, who is said to possess the faculty of organization and discreet discipline as completely as he is evidently a sincere man—believing in what he is doing and doing that which God hath put it into his heart to believe.

IN THE SUBURBS.—On the street known as North street (which runs from town to Harrington Hill east of the main road) the fields and lots are green with early gardens and small grain, or are being prepared for cotton and corn. The houses are in good condition, and some new ones have been built. Especially do the fields, dwellings and general surroundings of the Messrs. Tomlinson indicate care, thrift and thorough cultivation. There are several wire fences on this road.

Southward, on what is known as the Wilmington Road, a similar state of affairs exists. Mr. Jno. Brown has a large area in small grain. Capt. A. B. Williams has his farm enclosed with wire fence, thoroughly ditched, and planted in part, in small grain, and the rest prepared for cotton and corn. Further down, the settlement of Brewingtons, Learys and others, looks like one large garden. The Mineral Spring, which lies a short distance to the right of this road, has been enclosed with brick curbing, is full to overflowing, and the great deposit of sulphur shows that its former strength has not departed.

A PLEASANT BIT OF HUMOR.—We are a long suffering and a patient people in Fayetteville, and so we are prepared to enjoy a joke concerning that which exercises our patience even at our own expense.

A gentleman of this town received the subjoined dispatch on Monday and sends it with the thoughtful suggestion that "may be you would like to have it for Thursday"!! (To bulletin for the benefit of those who who attend the Railroad meeting to-morrow, we presume.)

We will do better. We will publish it to-day, Wednesday, and thus anticipate the Raleigh papers of Tuesday, which cannot see daylight in Fayetteville before Thursday:

On the Oxford and Henderson road about two miles from Henderson an accident occurred this morning about 11 o'clock, by which an engine and three or more box cars were completely wrecked, and Engineer Lawrence and fireman badly injured. Cause said to be from the spreading of the rails.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The OBSERVER has been gratified to note the effect of its articles concerning the Library Association of Fayetteville upon the Press of the State, many of our contemporaries taking up the idea and urging upon their readers the establishment of similar institutions. But the example of Fayetteville bears fruit beyond the State's borders. So we learn from Mr. E. T. McKethan, who has received a letter of inquiry concerning the organization and management of the Fayetteville Library Association from Rev. E. N. Joyner, rector of the Episcopal church in Rock Hill, S. C., who contemplates the formation of a like association in that town. Mr. McKethan has cause for gratification at the early effect abroad of his philanthropic labors, which have been crowned with such noteworthy success at home.

THE LATE MR. FRED. A. WORTH.—Mr. Fred. A. Worth, who died in Asheville on the 14th, was a son of the late Mr. T. C. Worth of Wilmington; a nephew of the late Governor Worth, of the present Treasurer Worth, and of our esteemed townsman J. A. Worth, Esq.; a step-son of our former townsman the late Mr. Avon Hall; and a brother-in-law of our county-man, Mr. John Elliott. So his family connections in Cumberland were large and influential, and his death caused much sorrow here. He was one of the leading tobacconists of Asheville. The *Advance* of that city thus speaks of him:

"The deceased was a young man only 23 years of age—having just entered upon the arena of manhood. He was the junior partner in the firm of Shelton, Worth & Perry, tobacco manufacturers in this city, and was universally loved for his kind and gentle disposition and his uprightness and integrity of character. His mortal remains were interred in the Presbyterian grave-yard. May the turf rest lightly upon the bosom of our departed young friend, and may roses bloom in perpetual beauty over the grave of one who, while living, possessed every manly grace and shunned every mean action."

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED COLORED MAN.—The sudden death of Edwin Perry, the colored barber, on Wednesday morning last, was a shock to the whole community. He had for many years suffered with what he supposed to be dyspepsia, but which was in reality neuralgia of the heart. He had, however, continued to attend to his business up to Tuesday evening, when he was compelled to go home.

No greater testimonial to the character and worth of the deceased need be cited than the immense assembly of both white and colored people who attended his funeral on Thursday evening from St. Joseph's church.

We have known the deceased from his boyhood, and if there be a spot or blemish on his character, it is unknown to us. Respectful to all, honest in the discharge of duty, faithful to every trust, a peaceable, quiet citizen. Surely in his death the community sustains great loss, for the influence exerted for good among his race, although unknown by him, was incalculable, and his place will be difficult to fill.

RECEPTION DAY.—We have been requested by the Secretary of the Union Home and Hospital to state that every Thursday will be a regular reception day at the institution. All persons wishing to visit will please call between the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—We are indebted to Mr. James Thames of Grays Creek Township for a sample of Manchester strawberries, very large and luscious, which were brought to town April 22d, the first of the season.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Steele, of the High Point *Enterprise*, spent a day in town this week. We were glad to learn from him that the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway has given fresh impetus to the growth of Greensboro; and that High Point continues to be one of the booming towns of North Carolina.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a strawberry festival Thursday evening, May 1st, for the benefit of the Sunday School. The strawberries, which have been ordered from Savannah, Georgia, will be in prime condition on arrival.

The festival will be held at Fayetteville Hall.

A SUGGESTION FOR MEMORIAL DAY.—Most of the business men of this town desire that Memorial Day, which falls this year on Saturday, shall be celebrated on Friday. They think, with reason, that if the celebration be on Saturday, the busiest day of the week, it will inevitably be neglected to some extent. In this we agree with them, and at their request make the suggestion to the powers that be.

DIED.—Near Ennis, Texas, on the night of the 17th of April, 1884, of pneumonia, Mrs. Effie Campbell, relict of the late Farquard Campbell, in the 74th year of her age. She was a native of Harnett county, N. C., but removed to Texas about thirty years ago. She was a McLean before marriage, and leaves many relatives and friends in Harnett and adjoining counties to mourn her loss. Truly a good woman has gone to rest.

In this vicinity, on Friday last, Mumford Holmes, aged about 30 years.

On Monday last, Julia, daughter of D. H Bell, aged 9 years.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY FOR THE RAILROAD MEETING.—Messrs. R. P. Gray and D. W. C. Benbow, of Greensboro; W. G. Foy, W. A. Moore, W. Fulton and R. R. Galloway of Mt. Airy; J. Turner Morehead, of Leaksville; and W. A. Lash, of Walnut Cove, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the 4 P. M. special train to be present at the annual meeting of stockholders of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, to be held in this place May 1st.

P. S.—A special left here last evening at 8.30 and returning at 1 o'clock this morning brought, in addition to the gentlemen mentioned above, Messrs. A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Va., and Eugene Morehead of Durham.

RAILROAD PROGRESS SOUTHWARD.—The stockade has now been removed to Raft Swamp about 22 miles from Fayetteville, over which a trestle 1300 feet in length is being built. It seems that the trestles are the great hindrance to the progress of the road. There are now 100 convicts at work on this Southern end of the road—strong, hearty men, all, under a manager who is skilled in his profession—and we learn that a mile of iron a day is often laid, when all is plain sailing. But the country South of this abounds in swamps and marshes and our people must not forget that to cross these requires much labor and time.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—An intelligent correspondent of the Wilmington *Review* writes as follows concerning two notable industries of Fayetteville, and justly characterizes her famous hostelries:

To-day I visited the Turpentine and Edge Tool Manufacturing Establishment, run and owned by Mr. WALTER WATSON, one of the most enterprising men in the State. Mr. Watson is an Englishman by birth and education. During the war, about April, 1863, he came over to this country and cast his lot with the South. He was employed at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory in the Rifle Factory. Three others, also Englishmen, came through the blockade with him and all returned but himself. He started the present business on a small scale, with little or no capital, and has built up a large business which pays him handsomely. In his establishment he manufactures every kind of tool used in the turpentine, carpenter and cooper line. He runs 12 forges and employs 40 men and boys. From the first of January to the present time, he has shipped to New York about twenty hundred dozen of his turpentine tools besides supplying the trade of this State, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He manufactures hackers, dippers, scrapers, pullers, briar hooks and every conceivable tool used by carpenters and coopers. He is certainly a genius in his business, and the good old town of Fayetteville owes him a debt of gratitude for the good he has done here. He is a live, wide-awake man.

MCMILLAN BROTHERS probably have the largest manufacturing business in turpentine, stills, and everything pertaining to the turpentine business, of any similar establishment in the South. They supply almost the entire turpentine region of this State, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. These gentlemen embarked in this business with scanty means and have built up a business highly remunerative to them, and a credit to Fayetteville and the South. They are energetic, persevering, hard-working men, and leave no stone unturned to make their business a success. They have, by their own industry, built up a flourishing business. They do every kind of work in copper, tin and sheet-iron, which is made. They are wide-awake, energetic men, and have done as much to redeem this place as any men in it.

* * * * * *

Fayetteville has two as good hotels as can be found in the State. Her cotton factories at Rockfish, Beaver Creek and Manchester are in full blast. There is no finer field in the State than what is known as Cross Creek, in Fayetteville, for the establishment of factories. There is no finer water power in the State. Twenty factories between the town and the river could be run by this stream, affording ample supply of water for all. Many new buildings are being built, and the place is going ahead.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Ker Brier; R C Bogers.
E—Rev B K Ellerby; Jno E Eason.
F—M M Farrell.
G—Thomas Gill.
H—Miss Joanna Hall; Archy Holmes.
I—D Irving.
J—Miss Mary Jane Jordan; Miss Lilly Jackson; Wiley Jones; Cain Johnson.
L—Thomas T Lamb.
M—Silas Merphy.
N—N W Newman.
R—Rebecca Ann Regan; Mrs Alice Robinson.
S—W J Swans; Miss Mary Stevenson.
Mc—Alex McAlister; Wm McChamb; Chas F McArther; Mrs Jno E McMaster; S H McSwain.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—The following is another list of donations which has been made to this noble work of charity:

Gen. A. G. Brady, $25.00.
Mrs. J. S. Morrison, $5.50.
Miss Kate Smith, 1 chair, 1 toilet stand, 1 comb and brush case, 1 wash-stand and cover, 1 small table and cover, 1 New Testament, 1 towel rack, 1 pair andirons, 1 wood box, hanging shelves, 1 wall pocket, 1 crochet mat, 1 bracket, 4 pictures, 1 bolster, 1 pillow and case, 1 foot-stool, 4 vases, 1 goblet and spoon, 1 tumbler, 2 cups, a soap dish, 1 cake of soap and a fan.
Mr. Prior, 1 set of silver plated tea spoons.
Mrs. Lamneau, 1 silver table-spoon and 1 tea-spoon.
Miss Maggie Ellison's school, 1 quilt.
Miss Caroline Nott, 1 pair of pillows and cases.
Mr. Jeremiah Johnson, 1 pair andirons.
Mr. Louis Emmet, 1 pair andirons.
Mrs. Archie Daingerfield, 1 dozen towels.
Mr. Wm. Overby, 1 hanging lamp.
Mr. Henry Ivy, matches.

Donations to Fayetteville Library Association.

The Association has received and placed in the Library the following additional contributions:

Mrs. R. P. Buxton, 3 vols. and papers.
Geo. W. Wightman, 2 vols.
Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, 24 vols.—Woodstock edition of Waverly.
Hon. W. J. Green, 5 vols.
Hon. W. J. Green, 23 vols.—Dickens's Works.
Miss Mary C. Evans, Morganton, N. C., papers.
Raleigh *Christian Advocate* and Smithfield *Herald*.

G. G. MYROVER, Sec'y.

Annabel Lee.

BY EDGAR ALLEN POE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying her and me;
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we;
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams, without bringing
me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright
eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my
bride
In the sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Men who Direct the Drawings

Of The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, on the second Tuesday of each month, are Gen'l's Beauregard and Early, who have entire charge of all things connected with them, and who attest over their own signatures to their absolute fairness. These gentlemen are of unimpeachable character and honor. For any particulars address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge in their practice as a superior article for destroying and expelling worms. Only 25 cts. a bottle.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina.	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	10@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	25@55	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	12½@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@5.10	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.50@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	11@0
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 28—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 30 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.05 for Strained and 1.10 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

FINE FOOT WEAR.

EVERY season ushers in great changes and improvements in the better grade of Shoes. The Factory for which we are Sole Agents, and empowered as to the *exclusive handling* of their goods in this section is owned and operated by

ZIEGLER BROS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

These gentlemen do not wait to follow the lead of other manufacturers in styles and designs, but invariably

Inaugurate Them,

ever successfully, and never make a mistake. The greatest innovations are this season apparent in

Fine Shoes,

which are all highly commended and fully appreciated.

My assortment of ZIEGLER'S SHOES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, MISSES, YOUTH'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN is more complete and attractive this season than ever before. The growing demand for these goods necessitated a larger order this season than I have ever made before, and I cheerfully meet the requirements of the demand.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
Sole Agent for Ziegler's Fine Shoes,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
April 30, 1884 1t

Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

Monday, July 7th, 1884,

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts

Special Premiums of Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements to be awarded at Cumberland Fair 1884.

A B Williams & Co., half ton Cotton Seed Meal Fertilizer for the largest quantity of cotton made on one acre by the use of said Fertilizer.

One ton of same for the largest quantity of cotton made on five acres by use of same.

R M Nimmocks half ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield of cotton on one acre made by the use of said Guano.

Three tenths ton Navassa Guano for largest yield upland Corn made on one acre.

Two-tenths ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield Wheat on one acre made by use of said Guano.

A E Rankin & Co., half ton Farmer's Friend Guano for the largest yield Cotton made on one acre by the use of said Guano.

Two Barrels Long's Prepared Chemicals for the largest yield of Cotton made by use of said Fertilizer on one acre.

One No. 2 R. Plow for the largest yield stock peas on one half acre.

One Watt Plow for the finest specimen of Leaf Tobacco, not less than five pounds.

Woody & Currie, Wilmington, half ton Land Plaster to be awarded by the Executive Committee.

Charles Haigh one White's Combination Plow for the best bale Cotton made on a farm where that Plow is used. Value $5.50.

A S Huske & Co., one Boy Clipper Plow for the largest number of Cattle on exhibition at the Fair.

One Bryce No. 3 Hatchet for the best lot of N. C Upper Leather.

One box L. Q. C. L. Cigars for the best Shot at the Fair.

J A D Boon one Axe to be awarded at the discretion of Executive Committee.

Walter Watson one doz. Turpentine Hacks to be awarded by Executive Committee.

D H Ray & Co, one Ames' Spade and one Eighth Bbl. Patapsco Flour to be awarded by Executive Committee.
April 30, 1884. 65-2t

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness. The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

The Daily Workman,

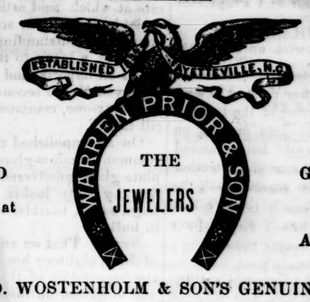
a 4 page 20 column paper, published at Greensboro, N. C., is popular with the reading public, and has a good circulation.

Subscription price $3.00 a year; $1.50 for 6 months; 75 cents for 3 months. A good advertising medium. Rates reasonable.

J. L. MICHAUX, Editor.
J. S. MICHAUX, Local Editor.
April 30, 1884. 65-3t

Established 50 Years.

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.



AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

100 DOZEN GEO. WOSTENHOLM & SON'S GENUINE I X L POCKET KNIVES.
100 DOZEN JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' CELEBRATED POCKET KNIVES.
50 DOZEN AMERICAN.
For sale low by

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S.
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods
IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of Elizabeth L. Mints, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 26th of March, 1885.

DANIEL K. MINTS,
Executor of Elizabeth L. Mints.
Fayetteville, N C., March 21, 1884. 60-6t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-1y

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT of Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

STAND FAST TO PRINCIPLE.

TWO RINGING LETTERS FROM DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Tilden and Vance Speak with no Uncertain Sound.

Mr. Tildden and Governor Vance who were unable to attend the meeting of the Iroquois Club of Chicago at their late meeting on Tuesday of last week, wrote letters instead which we commend to the careful attention of our readers and to those especially—if the OBSERVER has any such—who believe that anything can be won by a party which refuses to fight for it.

Said Mr. Tilden:

On the formation of the Federal Constitution, when Gouvenour Morris, who had been a conspicuous member of the convention, being asked what he thought of the constitution, replied: "That depends upon how it is construed."

"The Democratic party originated in the resistance by the more advanced patriots of the revolution to efforts which were made to change the character of our government by a false construction of the constitution and impressing on the new system a monarchical bias.

Mr. Jefferson's election in 1800 rescued our free institutions from the perils which surrounded them, and secured sixty years of administration mainly in harmony with their design and true character. When an attempt was made to break up the Union and dismember the territorial integrity of the country people were compelled to make a manly choice between these calamities and the dangerous influence of a civil war upon the character of the government. They patriotically and wisely resolved to save the Union first and to repair the damage which our political system might sustain when the more imminent dangers had been provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished, but 20 years have since elapsed, and the work of restoring the government to its original character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we fell into civil discords our free system was liable to perish in the struggle by an insensible change of its character. Not only have the best traditions of the patriots who won independence and established freedom lost their authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life under the fungus growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. The government itself has become a menacing factor in elections.

As long ago as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace at the beginning of the canvasses two-thirds of the voters to maintain a majority at the election. In this history repeats itself. In most countries the government maintains itself by force or fraud.

In our own country the government, instead of standing as an impartial arbiter amid the conflicts of maturing opinion and contending interests, has itself descended into the arena, equipped with all the weapons of partisanship. Its myriads of office-holders, its alliances with or against vast pecuniary interests, its unlimited command of money, levied from its dependents and contractors, have sufficed to determine a majority in every case but one. In that case it collected military forces around the Capitol, and by this and other menaces intimidated the congressional representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the government to the control of a minority.

No reform of administration is possible so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines and animated by enormous pecuniary interests in the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reform of our government must be a fundamental change in the policy of its administration. The work of reform will be difficult enough, with the whole power of the government exerted in accomplishing it. I have such faith in the benignant Providence which has presided over the destiny of our country in every great trial hitherto that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance. Though I can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work, I bid those of you on whom this august mission may fall God speed.

S. J. TILDEN.

Governor Vance wrote:

It is with great regret that I find myself unable to accept your invitation to attend and address the Iroquois Club on the 15th. I had greatly desired to do so, but failed to so arrange my duties here as to permit of my absence. The Democratic party is passing through an important crisis just now. It is preparing to determine whether it is a party of principle or of expediency; whether it will try to do right or simply try "to get in." If it is only distinguished from its adversaries by the fact that it is "out," let us say so like honest men. But if we really profess certain great beliefs in reference to the constitutional policy of the government, which are supposed to embrace the highest wisdom of the founders of our liberties, in Heaven's name let us set them forth and stand by them, regardless of whether we are "in" or "out."

Very sincerely,

Z. B. VANCE.

Text of the Tariff Bill

As Reported from the Ways and Means Committee, February 4, 1884.

A BILL

To reduce import duties and war-tariff taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by law on the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected, and paid eighty per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally, that is to say: On all the articles mentioned in Schedule I, cotton and cotton goods; Schedule J, hemp, jute, and flax goods, other than jute butts; Schedule K, wool and woolens; Schedule C, metals, other than ores; Schedule M, books, papers, and so forth; Schedule E, sugar, Schedule F, tobacco; Schedule D, wood and woodenware, except as hereinafter provided. On all articles subject to ad valorem duty in Schedule B, earthenware and glassware; Schedule G, provisions, except as hereinafter provided; Schedule N, sundries, other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles, and lime; Schedule A, chemical products, except as hereinafter provided. And no duty or rate of duty shall after said first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be levied, collected, or paid in excess of forty per centum ad valorem, or its equivalent, on cotton and cotton goods; fifty per centum ad valorem, or its equivalent, on metals; and sixty per centum ad valorem on wool and woolen goods: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said articles were severally dutiable under "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, commonly called the "Morrill tariff."

On all unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass; on cast, polished plate-glass, unsilvered, exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square; on salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore; the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore.

Copper imported in the form of ores.

Lead ore and lead dross.

Nickel in ore; matte.

Chromate of iron, or chromic ore.

Coal, slack or culm.

Coal, bituminous or shale.

Timber, hewed and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.

Wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Hay.

Chickory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Jute butts.

Bristles.

Beeswax.

Lime.

Glycerine, crude.

Fish-glue or isinglass.

Sponges.

Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum.

Extract of hemlock and other bark, used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act.

Indigo, extracts of, and carmined.

Tartars, partly refined, including lees crystals.

Cement, Roman, Portland, and all others.

Whiting and Paris white, dry.

Nitrate of potash or saltpetre.

Wood tar.

Coal tar, crude.

Coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act.

Logwood and other dye woods, extracts and decoctions of.

Ocher and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths.

All earths or clays, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden-seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Preparations for Boss Rule at Washington.

Mr. Blaine cannot be nominated at Chicago. That much seems to us certain. He could not carry either New York or Ohio in the election, and the republicans know that they cannot afford to lose those two States, or, in fact, either of them.

But if this is true, or probable enough to be so positively stated, how comes it, then, that Mr. Blaine, reputed to be a shrewd politician, does not see this and withdraw from a contest in which he would receive his third defeat for a nomination?

We have no doubt Mr. Blaine sees the situation precisely as we have stated it. He has all along very prudently given out that he is not a candidate and thus provided for a safe retreat; but many indications combine to show that he is collecting the delegates who are getting drummed together under his banner, to use them to secure the nomination of a candidate who shall thus be under the greatest obligations to him and whose character he will take care shall be weak enough to leave Mr. Blaine the master of his administration, as he made himself the master of the too confiding and unsuspicious Garfield.

Mr. Blaine, that is to say, hopes to transfer to Washington, and to establish within the federal government, that system of boss rule which Mr. John Kelly has skilfully and persistently applied in this city, greatly to the injury of economical and efficient government here. That is the real meaning of this otherwise preposterous Blaine "boom." The taste of irresponsible political power which Mr. Blaine got while Secretary of State under the lamented President Garfield has given him an incurable and eager appetite for more of the same kind. He sees, what Mr. Kelly has long known, that far better than to be a responsible Chief Executive is to be the irresponsible, unseen master of the Executive.

Mr. Kelly has been wiser in his generation than Mr. Blaine. He has always promptly and unhesitatingly refused to be Mayor of New York. The *Herald* has often asked him to accept the candidacy. It has even engaged to support him and help to secure his election, because, in our judgment, it would be better for the city to have Mr. Kelly in that responsible place than to suffer him to nominate a man of straw with the foregone agreement, or, as it is called, "understanding," that Mr. Kelly should be the Mayor's "boss."

We believe it useful to direct public attention to the scheme which Mr. Blaine has on hand. He cannot be elected President—that much no one knows better than he does. His nomination is therefore extremely improbable, and its result, if he could be nominated, would be the defeat of his own party and his permanent retirement to private life. But if, by getting together a considerable and compact body of supporters to fling to some other candidate, he can nominate his man, then he can play the part of Boss Kelly in federal politics; can dictate alike appointments and policies; can reward his friends and punish his enemies, and, in the secrecy of the State Department, prepare more strange surprises and more malodorous trickeries than even those the exposure of which is still fresh in the public mind.

Some weeks ago Mr. Mills' *Tribune* gave a summary of the qualifications needed in a republican candidate, and, among others, it thought he ought to "know why President Garfield was shot." We are not always so fortunate as to agree with our contemporary, but in this case we believe the *Tribune* spoke wisely. President Garfield was shot, as everybody knows, because he had, in the simplicity and frank trustfulness of his heart, allowed a boss to take the reins of government out of his hands; because that "boss," Mr. Blaine, boss-like, at once began to reward his friends and punish his enemies, and in a few short weeks created such a turmoil in the party and in the country as flung both into the most peculiar and extraordinary excitement they had ever known—an excitement so extreme as to upset the weak mind of a demoralized wretch, who thereupon became an assassin.

Boss-like, Mr. Blaine contrived that President Garfield should be held responsible during his life for Mr. Blaine's misdeeds, and he did not even scruple to lay upon the dead Garfield, so far as he could, the blame of acts of his own which had the just condemnation of the country.

"Once a boss, always a boss," is a true saying. Mr. Blaine itches to be the boss of the next President. Hence the persistent opposition he inspires toward Senator Edmunds and the belittling by the Blaine men of Secretary Lincoln and Postmaster General Gresham, all three of them men who would not serve Boss Blaine's designs. But there are other public men whose candidacy has Boss Blaine's entire favor.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TARIFF REFORMERS.—It was vote of 140 to 138 that the House decided to proceed with the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill. In view of the industrious preparations made by the anti-reform element to secure a different result and the many loud boasts that a different result was certain, the success gained by the low tariff element must be expected to have the moral effect of a substantial triumph. Of the affirmative votes five were cast by republicans from the Northwest, where the weight of special interest has not overborne those of the masses of the people. Of the thirty-eight democrats who voted in the negative with the main body of the republicans more than half were from Pennsylvania, New York and California, though the majority of the New York democrats voted with Mr. Morrison. The South, in which protectionist fallacies were said to have gained a strong footing, was pretty nearly solid for the consideration of the bill. Maryland, it is true, cast three votes for what a protectionist member of Congress, in explaining his vote to *The Sun's* correspondent, termed "a local," that is to say, a Pennsylvania issue, but in doing so can hardly be said to have represented the views of a majority of the people of this State. The majority of the Virginia democrats voted in the affirmative, the readjusters naturally crossing the line to their republican allies. Even the Ohio democrats, who enjoy the reputation, in forming tariff planks at least, of being on both sides of the question, when it came to the test yesterday ranged themselves for the most part on the side of reform. The other negative votes cast by democrats were scattering, and it is plain that the so-called split in the party has been exaggerated. The incorrigibles are from Pennsylvania, but as that is a State which the Democrats have the least hope of carrying in a presidential contest, it will probably become apparent to their allies in other States that following Pennsylvania leadership to the injury of the party's prospects is a thing that may be carried too far. It may be anticipated, in fact, that the vote against reform having yesterday reached its high-water mark, will henceforth recede. Democrats like Barbour, of Virgina, for example, on a question of the expediency of taking up the tariff bill at present may vote against its immediate consideration, and yet be found afterward voting with their party on the details of a matter which has been decided to be a party measure. The net result of the victory achieved yesterday by the progressive element of the party is to place that organization before the country in an attitude that entitles it to the respect of people that believe that a great national party should not be a party of negations, but be committed to a definite and aggressive movement in the direction of reforms affecting the well-being of the entire body politic. The fact that in each contest heretofore on the tariff issue during the present session of Congress the reform element has won, permits us to indulge the hope that the party will be enabled to maintain that advantage.—*Baltimore Sun.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—A telegram to the Raleigh *News and Observer* dated at Goldsboro April 24 says:

"The Republican convention for the third Congressional district was held here to-day. M. N. Leary, of Fayetteville, presided as chairman; Hugh Humphrey, of Goldsboro, being Secretary. The election of delegates to represent the district at the national convention at Chicago was held, resulting in the choice of Col. Lot. W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro, and John S. Leary, colored, of Fayetteville. The alternates chosen are S. H. Buchanan, of Moore county, and Isham White, of Wayne. The delegates were uninstructed publicly and no preferences were expressed, but it is understood that all are Arthur men. The convention was a strong one and disposed of business rapidly. Every county in the district, save Onslow, was represented."

There is an inscription on a tombsstone in the old cemetery in Newport, R. I., reading: "The human form respected for honesty and known 50 years by the appellation Christopher Ellery began to dissolve in the month of February, 1789."

The estate of Daniel Wester, in Marshfield, Mass., is advertised for sale. His house was burned a few years ago, and has been replaced by another, but his law office remains as it was when he used it.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Rev. N. B. Cobb and family, have left Waynesville for Hickory, where they will reside.

Thirty three boy babies were born in Wilder's township, in three days last month. The fathers of them are Democratic, says the Clayton *Bud.*

Bishop Watson, says the Wilmington *Review* of last Wednesday, left Tuesday for New York, for attendance on a council of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church. He was summoned by telegraph.

Information from Gen. Vance to the Asheville *Citizen*, is to the effect that he thinks the bill appropriating $50,000 for a Federal court house at Asheville will be gotten through the present Congress.

Speaking of horses, says a Davidson county correspondent of the Statesville *Landmark*, Mr. Nelson Sherrill, on the river, owns one 33 years old, which is still hale and hearty. It was given Mr. Sherrill by his father when it was a colt, consequently it has never been swapped nor sold, and has never been known to bite or kick.

A reading and social literary club was organized at Oakfork, near Trinity, on the 29th ult., says the Ashboro *Courier*, with the following officers elected: Prof. N. C. English, President; Misses Florence Stephenson and J. Shell, Vice-Presidents; Miss Cassie Brown, Secretary; Miss Mamie Gannaway, Critic; Mr. G. B. Marsh, Treasurer. The exercises consist of music, select reading, recitations and the discussion of literary characters. We learn that this is the first Reading Club that was ever organized at Trinity.

Capt. Robert D. Graham, of Charlotte, says the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic*, is in the city, en route for Washington, where he goes at the call of the Civil Service Commission to accept the Secretaryship thereof; Mr. Will S. Roulhac having been compelled to resign on account of shattered health. The position, which is one of much importance, responsibility, and usefulness, could not have been given to a more fitting person than Capt. Graham, and the tender will gratify a large number of our best people, his own and his father's friends alike.

Our town, says the Richmond *Rocket*, can boast of as many fifie breech-loading shot guns as any one of its size in the State. Many of them are of high grade. Besides, we have a number of dogs of high and low pedigree. The owners of these guns and dogs think they know well how to use both. They have some health-giving sport during the season, and supply their own tables often, and those of their friends, with excellent game. They always divide the product of their skill with persons on whose lands they hunt, and are glad to do it.

At the Air Line depot in Charlotte the *Observer* reporter's attention was called to two little children, boy and girl, who are at present doing a splendid business in the way of professional begging. They live somewhere in Charlotte and their plan is to go out from the city on the railroads about 30 or 40 miles, and walk back, begging at all the towns and country houses. They went up the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio road one day, last week, and came back with $30. Yesterday they went down the Air Line. They have a paper giving their history, which it is said, melts the hearts of all and the cornucopia is turned upside down over their heads.

Dr. John H. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, says the Wilmington *Review*, have returned to the city after a two weeks' visit to Florida and to relatives in Thomasville, Ga. They went as far South as Ocala, and Dr. Freeman says the half has never been told, and never will be told, relative to the boom under which that wonderful State is now blooming. We are glad to hear from Dr. Freeman some pleasant reports in regard to our former townsman, John L. Holmes, Esq., who is located at Jacksonville. Mr. Holmes has now all of his family with him, except a married daughter residing in this section, his health has improved and he has already secured a good practice. His sons are in good situations in Jacksonville.

Acknowledging pleasant calls from Maj. John Robinson and Jas. D. Glenn, Esq., members of the Board of Agriculture, which was in session several days week before last, the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* says: Maj. Robinson, who is President of Wadesboro Fair, says the Exposition will not conflict with the holding of that Fair this fall. Mr. Glenn who has twice represented Rockingham in the Legislature, comes of good stock. His father, Capt. Chalmers Glenn, lost his life in the war because he stood by his old neighbors and friends, rather than accept a "Bomb-proof" civil office offered him by President Davis, whose law partner before the war was Capt. G's brother.

Jim Lee is a young white man employed as flagman on the Air Line Railroad, says the Charlotte *Observer*. Jim had a sweetheart, but she gave him the bounce, and he looked lovingly to a bottle of laudanum as his one and only solace. At Central, he switched off from his train, sought a secluded spot and turned the bottle of laudanum to his lips, absorbed its contents and lay down to die. Somebody discovered his condition, however, and between beating and pounding and dragging him about, they finally made him conclude to live. No doubt Jim will make a better man of himself now, and will find another girl who may make him happy in the sugary bye and bye.

A SOAP FACTORY IN CHARLOTTE.—The Charlotte *Observer* thus refers to the latest manufacturing project of Charlotte—a soap factory:

This new enterprise is being inaugurated by Col. C. W. Alexander, who is going into the manufacture of soaps on an extensive scale. In the basement, the factory proper, where the boiling process is gone through with, is located. The second floor will be used for the store room. An elevator will carry the soap from the basement to the third floor, where it will be cut and boxed, ready for the market. Col. Alexander will manufacture all grades of soap, from the ordinary laundry to the most delicate toilet. His kettles, tanks, tables, etc., are all now in position and he will be ready to begin work within a week or two. He has employed the services of Mr. A. J. Woodsworth a practical soap maker from Chester county, Pa., to superintend the factory.

TIME TABLE No. 4.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8.15, *A. M., Monday, April 7th*, 1884.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	8 15	
Little River	13.75	9 05	9 00
Spout Spring	20.0	9 35	9 30
*Rock Branch	27.5	10 05	10 05*
Swann's	29.0	10 15	10 11
Jonesboro	34.1	11 00	10 41
Sanford	37.1	11 40	11 15
		P. M.	P. M.
Egypt	43.5	12 25	12 20
Gulf	46.5	12 58	12 43
Richmond	53.7	1 35	1 26
Ore Hill	58.0	2 05	1 53
Siler	62.6	2 33	2 23
Staley	70.0	3 20	3 08
Liberty	74.4	3 55	3 45
Julian	81.5	4 40	4 30
Pleasant Garden	89.6	5 38	5 28
Head of Road	94.0		6 00

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Head of Road	0.0	11 10	
Pleasant Garden	4.4	11 43	11 33
		P. M.	P. M.
Julian	12.5	12 40	12 31
Liberty	19.6	1 25	1 15
Staley	24.0	1 58	1 48
Siler	31.4	2 43	2 33
Ore Hill	36.0	3 13	3 01
Richmond	40.3	3 40	3 31
Gulf	47.5	4 20	4 08
Egypt	50.5	4 43	4 38
Sanford	56.9	5 33	5 08
Jonesboro	59.9	6 03	5 48
Swann's	65.0	6 34	6 28
*Rock Branch	66.5	6 40	*6 40
Spout Spring	74.0	7 22	7 17
Little River	80.25	8 00	7 47
Fayetteville	91.0		8 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	9 00	
Rockfish	7.02	9 40	9 30
McNatt's	14.0	10 20	10 10
Lumber Bridge	16.3		10 32

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Lumber Bridge	0.0	6 00	
McNatt's	2.3	6 20	6 12
Rockfish	9.1	7 00	6 50
Fayetteville	16.3		7 30

*Flag Stations.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

No. 1 connects with R. & A. Freight at Sanford to Raleigh.

No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Lumber Bridge at 11 P. M., and arriving at Fayetteville at 12 15 A. M. No train from Lumber Bridge Monday morning.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

April 9, 1884. 62tf

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.

April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME

and **BUILDING LIME.** Also

CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.

Send for Circular. Address

FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A

Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

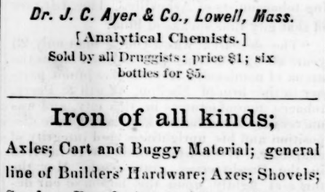
TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON.

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N.C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers,

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* **with** *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium* **and** *Iron,* **and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an**

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists; price $1; six bottles for $5.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McR. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16-1y

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Paperies, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883. 40tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

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Dec 6, 1883 44-1y